**SYNOPSIS**

**Distinguishing Child Sexual Abusers From Non-abusers:**

**A Comparison of 100 Known Abusers and 100 Non-offenders**

**1. Source of Potential Subjects:** Subjects for the study will include three groups: (1) 100 known child sexual abusers who are in clinical treatment and/or on probation or deferred adjudication for child sexual abuse, (2) 50 to 100 Texas State University students, and approximately (3) 50 non-offending adults. The child sexual abusers are all males and were between the ages of 18 and 40 when they committed the offense(s) that led to being in treatment. The college students will include males and females between the ages of 18 and 22, with a few students who are older than 22. Students who have a prior record of any sexual offense as determined by the Texas sex offender registry and responses to a self-report survey of prior arrests will be excluded from the study. It is assumed that the majority of students will be Caucasian (with others being Hispanic, African American and other minority races/ethnicities). Special classes of subjects will not specifically be targeted; it is unlikely they will be included.

**2. Procedures for Recruitment/Consent:** The group of 100 known child sex offenders will be recruited byDr. Matthew Ferrara, a psychologist and licensed sex offender therapist in Austin, TX. They will include those who participate in sex offender treatment with him through his private practice. The group of 50 to 100 college students will be recruited during class time. POSI 2310 and POSI 2320 are mandatory core classes that all Texas State undergraduates must complete. Each semester there are multiple sections of POSI 2310 and 2320 offered. Sections will be randomly chosen. Each class number will be entered into SPSS; the "random selection" feature will be employed to avoid introducing any bias. Each randomly selected professor will be contacted via email and asked if the survey can be distributed during class. If an instructor refuses or does not respond, an additional class will be selected through the same method. We will continue to contact instructors until one or two classes have been identified. One of the principal investigators and several graduate assistants will administer the survey. The administrator of the survey will read the consent form to the students and provide each student with a copy. Students will be provided with two copies of the consent form (one to sign and one to keep). The consent forms will be completed before the survey is administered. The survey and consent forms will be coded in order to match surveys to subjects who have been convicted of sexual abuse; however, all information will be confidential. The non-offender adult subjects will be recruited in Austin, TX through an employment agency. Dr. Stafford or Dr. Vandiver with the aid of graduate assistants will administer the survey during a scheduled session, either one-on-one or in small groups, to the non-abuser subjects.

**3. Methods:** The research project involves administering a survey to known child sexual abusers, college students, and non-offenders. Everyone will receive the same survey. The survey is self-administered, and the respondents will be provided with an envelope for their surveys.

*Student Sample:* For the students, packets will be provided to the students. They will fill them out during class. We do not want students to take the surveys home to fill them out--as there is the potential that the student may accidentally lose the completed survey with their name on it, violating their privacy. Also, in a previous survey conducted at TSU on rape perceptions, the same methods were proposed, approved by TSU's IRB, and we found to work.

*Sex Offender Sample:* For the sex offender sample, Dr. Ferrera will allow us to use one of the scheduled meetings time to conduct the survey. Dr. Ferrera will not be present. He will have access only to the data without identifying information.

*Employment Agency Sample:* After soliciting participants from a local employment agency, several administration times and places will be given. The survey will be administered at the following locations: private room in the employment agency (if available), at Dr. Ferrara's office, or at a private classroom/meeting room at a public library.

*Note:* Two comparisons group are relied upon because it is presumed the undergraduate sample will range in age (mostly) from 18 to 22. Including an employment agency will have a broader age range (comparable to sex offenders who also have a wide age range). While these comparisons groups will not be perfect, it is common is sex offender research to rely on unemployed comparison groups.

**4. Risks:** (1) It is possible that asking the subjects questions about their attitude toward sexual assault will produce some ill effects (i.e., psychological harm). It is believed that only a moderate degree of psychological harm could be experienced. (2) Confidentiality can be violated by allowing others to have access to the private information. (3) Pressure to participate may also be occur (specifically for the sex offender sample).

**5. Minimizing Risks:** (1) To help minimize possible harm, the subjects will be given a consent form that includes sample survey questions and reminds them that participation is voluntary. It is expected that many of the subjects who may be harmed will be told this ahead of time and will elect not to take the survey. The subjects who take the survey and experience ill effects will have the information for free and affordable counseling services in their area. Also, any sex offenders experiencing ill effects will be referred to Dr. Matthew Ferrara. (2) Confidentiality will be ensured by administering the survey in a controlled environment (not allowing surveyors to fill out the survey elsewhere). A separate file will be created connecting a dummy code with identifying information. The separate file will be maintained separately with a password and in a locked office. Only one researcher, Mark Stafford, will have access to this file. (3) To minimize pressure to participate, only minimal incentives will be provided (low amount of money, extra credit worth less than 1% of their grade). Those recruited from this population will be informed that refusal to participate will have no bearing on their treatment or their relationship with Dr. Ferrera.

**6. Benefits:** Although there are no individual benefits to the participants (aside from the mentioned compensation), the potential benefits to society are great. Prior research has not compared sex offenders to a non-offending population. Identification of assessment instruments that accurately distinguish between child sexual abusers and non-abusers can assist forensic mental health professionals to commence early treatment. Additionally, it will assist court officials and child protective service workers to make better decisions regarding contact between accused abusers and victims.

**7. Compensation:** With the agreement of their professor, students will be offered extra credit for participation in the survey. Those students who choose not to participate in the study will have the option of assessing a current political science event. The assessment will take approximately 30-40 minutes and involve reading a current article and completing a worksheet. The non-offending adults will be offered a small monetary incentive (20 dollars). Sex offenders will only be compensated in that the information they provide may prevent further sexual abuse; also the survey questions may provide the offender with more insight or identify issues to address in therapy.

**8. Risks v. Benefit:** The potential benefits are expected to outweigh the potential risks. It is assumed that some subjects will experience slight psychological distress. As indicated earlier, the identification of accurate assessment instruments in distinguishing between child sexual abusers and non-abusers has multiple benefits for society. The use of accurate assessment instruments increases the likelihood for early treatment and can aid CPS workers and court officials in better decision-making. The risks of confidentiality and enticement to participate are also mitigated by measures put in place.

**9. Other agencies:** In addition to Texas State University the study will include the help of Dr. Matthew Ferrara, a psychologist and licensed sex offender therapist in Austin, TX.

**10. Student:** Although a student is not the principal investigator, a graduate student will aid in administering the survey, analyzing the results, and writing up the results.

**11. Not a thesis/dissertation.**

**12. Not approved by another IRB.**

**13. Access to Data/Results:** The graduate student assisting with the project (Georgianna Brain), and both Professor Mark Stafford and I (PIs) will have access to the data. While several graduate assistants may aid in administering the survey, only Donna Vandiver, Mark Stafford, and Georgianna Brain will be responsible for coding the surveys. The results will be presented at an academic conference and submitted for publication to peer-reviewed journals. Also, participants in the study may request a copy of the results.

Demographics

1. What is your date of birth? (Month/day/year)

\_\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_\_\_

2. What is your sex?

\_\_\_\_\_Male

\_\_\_\_\_Female

3. What race/ethnicity do you consider yourself?

\_\_\_\_\_African American

\_\_\_\_\_Asian/Pacific Islander

\_\_\_\_\_Hispanic

\_\_\_\_\_Native American

\_\_\_\_\_White

\_\_\_\_\_Other (Please specify) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**FACSAA Social History Form**

This form is a social history form. It is designed to gather information about your social history. You will be asked about a variety of issues from your past, including:

* Childhood and upbringing
* Parents
* Mental health history
* Mental health functioning
* Substance abuse history
* Legal history
* Relationship and marital history

If you choose to participate in the current study by answering questions on this form, please be aware that you can choose to stop participating at any time, with no negative consequences.

Additionally, you may find some questions on this form too personal. Please be aware that you can skip over any questions that you do not want to answer. Once again, if you skip questions, there will be no negative consequences to you.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Answer items 1-18 based on you behavior up to and including age 16.** |  |
| 1. Did you ever set fires on purpose? | Yes No |
| 1. Did you play tricks on animals or tease animals? | Yes No |
| 1. Were you ever suspended from school? | Yes No |
| 1. Were you ever expelled from school? | Yes No |
| 1. Were you ever sent to an alternative school? | Yes No |
| 1. Were you known as a bully or did you have a reputation as a bully? | Yes No |
| 1. Did you ever get into a fight with a schoolmate on school grounds? | Yes No |
| 1. Did you ever hit an adult, e.g., teacher, parent, stepparent, etc? | Yes No |
| 1. Did you ever walk up to a peer and take their lunch, lunch money, etc? | Yes No |
| 1. Did you ever do vandalism? | Yes No |
| 1. Were you ever picked up for curfew violation? | Yes No |
| 1. Were you arrested or detained by law enforcement before age 13? | Yes No |
| 1. Were you arrested or detained by law enforcement as a teenager? | Yes No |
| 1. Were you ever on juvenile probation? | Yes No |
| 1. Were you ever in a gang? | Yes No |
| 1. Did you ever run away from home? | Yes No |
| 1. Did you ever get kicked out of home? | Yes No |
| 1. Did you ever live anywhere other than with your parents? | Yes No |
|  |  |
| 1. Are both your parents alive? | Yes No |
| 1. Are your parents still married and living together? | Yes No |
| 1. Has your father ever been arrested? | Yes No |
| 1. Has your father ever had a problem with drugs or alcohol? | Yes No |
| 1. Has your father ever had mental health problems? | Yes No |
| 1. Has your mother ever been arrested? | Yes No |
| 1. Has your mother ever had a problem with drugs or alcohol? | Yes No |
| 1. Has your mother ever had mental health problems? | Yes No |
| 1. How many siblings (full brothers and full sisters) do you have? |  |
| 1. How many half-siblings do you have? |  |
| 1. Have any of your siblings or half-siblings ever been arrested? | Yes No |
| 1. Have any of your siblings or half-siblings ever had problems with drugs or alcohol? | Yes No |
| 1. Have any of your siblings or half-siblings ever had mental health problems? | Yes No |
| 1. When you were growing up, did law enforcement ever come to your house? | Yes No |
| 1. Were your parents/caretakers ever investigated by CPS (child protective services)? | Yes No |
| 1. Did you ever witness physical fights at home? | Yes No |
| 1. Were you physically abused as a child? | Yes No |
| 1. Were you emotionally abused as a child? | Yes No |
| 1. Were you sexually abused as a child? | Yes No |

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| --- | --- |
| 1. Do you drink alcohol? | Yes No |
| 1. How many days a week do you currently drink alcohol? | 1 2 3  4 5 6 7 |
| 1. When you drink alcohol, how much do you currently drink: |  |
| 1. Has your use of alcohol ever caused you problems in relationships, at work or with the law? | Yes No |
| 1. Have you ever had to cut back on your use of alcohol? | Yes No |
| 1. Has anyone ever told you that you have an alcohol abuse problem? | Yes No |
| 1. Have you ever felt guilty about how much you drink? | Yes No |
| 1. Have you ever consumed alcohol first thing in the morning? | Yes No |
| 1. Have you ever used street drugs? | Yes No |
| 1. What types of street drugs have you used? |  |
| 1. What was your drug of choice: |  |
| 1. Have you ever used prescription drugs to get high? | Yes No |
| 1. Have you ever participated in substance abuse treatment? | Yes No |
| 1. Dates and location of any substance abuse treatment you participated in: |  |
|  |  |
| 1. Have you ever lived with an intimate partner but never married that person? | Yes No |
| 1. Have you ever been common law married? | Yes No |
| 1. First marriage – date marriage began and ended: |  |
| 1. First marriage – number of offspring you and your spouse had together: |  |
| 1. First marriage – number of stepchildren: |  |
| 1. First marriage – reason this marriage ended |  |
| 1. Second marriage – date marriage began and ended: |  |
| 1. Second marriage – number of offspring you and your spouse had together: |  |
| 1. Second marriage – number of stepchildren: |  |
| 1. Second marriage – reason this marriage ended |  |
| 1. Third marriage – date marriage began and ended: |  |
| 1. Third marriage – number of offspring you and your spouse had together: |  |
| 1. Third marriage – number of stepchildren: |  |
| 1. Third marriage – reason this marriage ended |  |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. Fourth marriage – date marriage began and ended: |  |
| 1. Fourth marriage – number of offspring you and your spouse had together: |  |
| 1. Fourth marriage – number of stepchildren: |  |
| 1. Fourth marriage – reason this marriage ended |  |
|  |  |
| 1. Have you ever been arrested? | Yes No |
| 1. What types of things have you been arrested for: |  |
| 1. Have you ever stayed in a jail? | Yes No |
| 1. Have you ever stayed in a prison? | Yes No |
| 1. Have you ever been on probation? | Yes No |
| 1. Have you ever been on parole? | Yes No |
| 1. Have you ever escaped from custody or absconded or jumped bail? | Yes No |
| 1. Have you ever been incarcerated and been disciplined for causing problems? | Yes No |
| 1. Have you ever had your community supervision revoked? | Yes No |
|  |  |
| 1. Have you ever participated in mental health counseling? | Yes No |
| 1. Have you ever taken antidepressant or anti-anxiety medication? | Yes No |
| 1. Have you ever taken medication for ADD or ADHD? | Yes No |
| 1. Have you ever been a patient in an inpatient psychiatric program? | Yes No |
| 1. Have you ever tried suicide? | Yes No |
| 1. Do you feel suicidal now? | Yes No |
| 1. Do you think that your future is bright? | Yes No |
| 1. Is your future a matter of fate or luck? | Yes No |
| 1. How do you feel most of the time? (Pick one) | Happy  Sad  Fear  Anger |
| 1. Do you feel sad a lot? | Yes No |
| 1. Do you get intense feelings of sadness? | Yes No |
| 1. Do you get angry a lot? | Yes No |
| 1. When you get angry, do you get really, really angry? | Yes No |
| 1. Do become anxious or fearful a lot? | Yes No |
| 1. Have you ever had a panic attack? | Yes No |
| 1. Have you ever had a phobia? | Yes No |
| 1. Do you get nightmares often? | Yes No |

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| --- | --- | --- |
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| 1. How many people have you dated for two months or more? | |  |
| 1. How old were you the first time you had sexual intercourse? | |  |
| 1. How old was your first sexual partner? |  |
| 1. How many sexual partners have you had of the opposite sex? |  |
| 1. How many sexual partners have you had of the same sex? |  |
| 1. How many one-night stands have you had? |  |
| 1. If you are or have been married how many times have you had an affair or had sexual contact with someone you are not married to? |  |
| 1. How many times do you masturbate in a week? |  |
| 1. What is the most number of times you masturbated in one day? |  |
| 1. Have you ever masturbated to thoughts of rape or child molesting? | Yes No |
| 1. Have you ever been accused of sexual harassment in school or at work? | Yes No |
| 1. How many times have you used a prostitute, escort, or massage parlor? |  |
| 1. Have you ever worked as a prostitute, escort, or massage parlor employee, or have you owned, operated or supervised a similar type business. | Yes No |
| 1. How many times have you gone to a topless bar? |  |
| 1. Have you ever worked in a topless bar? If yes, what was your job: | Yes No |
| 1. How many times have you gone to an adult bookstore? |  |
| 1. Have you ever worked in an adult bookstore? | Yes No |
| 1. Did you ever have sexual contact with someone at an adult bookstore? | Yes No |
| 1. Do you have a collection of sexual books, magazines, or videos? | Yes No |
| 1. Have ever used the Internet for sexual chatting? | Yes No |
| 1. Have you ever met someone on the Internet and later had sex with him or her? | Yes No |
| 1. Have you ever paid for a sexual website on the Internet? | Yes No |
| 1. Have you ever paid for phone sex? | Yes No |
| 1. Have you ever had sex with more than one person at a time, for example, a sexual threesome, group sex, or an orgy? | Yes No |
| 1. Have you ever engaged in mate swapping? | Yes No |
| 1. Have you ever been sexually abused? | Yes No |
| 1. Have you ever been accused of sexually abusing a child? | Yes No |
| 1. Have you ever been accused of sexually abusing or raping an adult? | Yes No |
| 1. Have you ever been accused of any other kind of sex crime or sexual misconduct? | Yes No |
| 1. Are satisfied with your current sex life? | Yes No |

Please read carefully each statement below and fill in the corresponding number that indicates how you feel about it. This is about what YOU truly believe, so DO NOT try to answer in a way that you think others will want you to answer.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 1 | = | Strongly Disagree |
| 2 | = | Disagree |
| 3 | = | Agree |
| 4 | = | Strongly Agree |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | Strongly Strongly  Disagree Agree |
| 1. I believe that sex with children can make the child feel closer to adults. | 1 2 3 4 |
| 2. Since some victims tell the offender it feels good when the offender touches them, the child probably enjoys it and it probably won’t affect the child much. | 1 2 3 4 |
| 3. Many children who are sexually assaulted do not experience any major  problems because of the assaults. | 1 2 3 4 |
| 4. Sometimes, touching a child sexually is a way to show love and affection. | 1 2 3 4 |
| 5. Sometimes children don’t say no to sexual activity because they are curious  about sex or enjoy it. | 1 2 3 4 |
| 6. When kids don’t tell that they were involved in sexual activity with an adult  it is probably because they liked it or weren’t bothered by it. | 1 2 3 4 |
| 7. Having sexual thoughts and fantasies about a child isn’t all that bad because  at least it is not really hurting the child. | 1 2 3 4 |
| 8. If a person does not use force to have sexual activity with a child, it will not  harm the child as much. | 1 2 3 4 |
| 9. Some people are not “true” child molesters – they are just out of control and  made a mistake. | 1 2 3 4 |
| 10. Just fondling a child is not as bad as penetrating a child, and will probably  not affect the child as much. | 1 2 3 4 |
| 11. Some sexual relations with children are a lot like adult sexual relationships. | 1 2 3 4 |
| 12. Sexual activity with children can help the child learn about sex. | 1 2 3 4 |
| 13. I think child molesters often get longer sentences than they really should. | 1 2 3 4 |
| 14. Kids who get molested by more than one person probably are doing  something to attract adults to them. | 1 2 3 4 |
| 15. Society makes a much bigger deal out of sexual activity with children than  it really is. | 1 2 3 4 |
| 16. Sometimes child molesters suffer the most, lose the most, or are hurt the  most as a result of a sexual assault on a child more than a child suffers,  loses, or is hurt. | 1 2 3 4 |
| 17. It is better to have sex with one’s child than to cheat on one’s wife. | 1 2 3 4 |
| 18. There is no real manipulation or threat used in a lot of sexual assaults on  children. | 1 2 3 4 |
| 19. Some kids like sex with adults because it makes them feel wanted and  loved. | 1 2 3 4 |
| 20. Some men sexually assaulted children because they really thought the  children would enjoy how it felt. | 1 2 3 4 |
| 21. Some children are willing and eager to have sexual activity with adults. | 1 2 3 4 |
| 22. During sexual assaults on children, some men ask their victims if they liked  what they were doing because they really wanted to please the child and  make them feel good. | 1 2 3 4 |
| 23. Children who have been involved in sexual activity with an adult will  eventually get over it and go on with their lives. | 1 2 3 4 |
| 24. Some children can act very seductively. | 1 2 3 4 |
| 25. Trying to stay away from children is probably enough to prevent a molester  from molesting again. | 1 2 3 4 |
| 26. A lot of times, sexual assaults on children are not planned…they just  happen. | 1 2 3 4 |
| 27. Many men sexually assaulted children because of stress, and molesting  helped to relieve that stress. | 1 2 3 4 |
| 28. A lot of times, kids make up stories about people molesting them because  they want to get attention. | 1 2 3 4 |
| 29. If a person tells himself that he will never molest again, then he probably  won’t. | 1 2 3 4 |
| 30. If a child looks at an adult’s genitals, the child is probably interested in sex. | 1 2 3 4 |
| 31. Sometimes victims initiate sexual activity. | 1 2 3 4 |
| 32. Some people turn to children for sex because they were deprived of sex  from adult women. | 1 2 3 4 |
| 33. Some young children are much more adult-like than other children. | 1 2 3 4 |
| 34. Children who come into the bathroom when an adult is getting undressed or  going to the bathroom are probably just trying to see the adult’s genitals. | 1 2 3 4 |
| 35. Children can give adults more acceptance and love than other adults. | 1 2 3 4 |
| 36. Some men who molest children really don’t like molesting children. | 1 2 3 4 |
| 37. I think the main thing wrong with sexual activity with children is that it is  against the law. | 1 2 3 4 |
| 38. If most child molesters hadn’t been sexually abused as a child, then THEY  probably never would have molested a child. | 1 2 3 4 |

* Read each statement, and fill in the number that best describes you, from *Not True* to *Very True* about you.

Not Very

True True

39. My first impressions of people usually turn out to be right. 1 2 3 4 5

40. It would be hard for me to break any of my bad habits. 1 2 3 4 5

41. I don’t care to know what other people really think of me. 1 2 3 4 5

42. I have not always been honest with myself. 1 2 3 4 5

43. I always know why I like things. 1 2 3 4 5

44. When my emotions are aroused, it biases my thinking. 1 2 3 4 5

45. Once I’ve made up my mind, other people cannot change my opinion. 1 2 3 4 5

46. I am not a safe driver when I exceed the speed limit. 1 2 3 4 5

47. I am fully in control of my own fate. 1 2 3 4 5

48. It’s hard for me to shut off a disturbing thought. 1 2 3 4 5

49. I never regret my decisions. 1 2 3 4 5

50. I sometimes lose out on things because I can’t make up my mind soon enough. 1 2 3 4 5

51. The reason I vote is because my vote can make a difference. 1 2 3 4 5

52. People don’t seem to notice me and my abilities. 1 2 3 4 5 53. I am a completely rational person. 1 2 3 4 5

54. I rarely appreciate criticism. 1 2 3 4 5

55. I am very confident of my judgments. 1 2 3 4 5

56. I have sometimes doubted my ability as a lover. 1 2 3 4 5

57. It’s alright with me if some people happen to dislike me. 1 2 3 4 5

58. I’m just an average person. 1 2 3 4 5

59. I sometimes tell lies if I have to. 1 2 3 4 5

60. I never cover up my mistakes. 1 2 3 4 5

61. There have been occasions when I have taken advantage of someone. 1 2 3 4 5

62. I never swear. 1 2 3 4 5

63. I sometimes try to get even rather than forgive and forget. 1 2 3 4 5

64. I always obey laws, even if I’m unlikely to get caught. 1 2 3 4 5

65. I have said something bad about a friend behind his or her back. 1 2 3 4 5

66. When I hear people talking privately, I avoid listening. 1 2 3 4 5

67. I have received too much change from a salesperson without telling him or her. 1 2 3 4 5

68. I always declare everything at customs. 1 2 3 4 5

69. When I was young, I sometimes stole things. 1 2 3 4 5

70. I have never dropped litter on the street. 1 2 3 4 5

71. I sometimes drive faster than the speed limit. 1 2 3 4 5

72. I never read sexy books or magazines. 1 2 3 4 5

73. I have done things that I don’t tell other people about. 1 2 3 4 5

74. I never take things that don’t belong to me. 1 2 3 4 5

75. I have taken sick-leave from work or school even thought I wasn’t really sick. 1 2 3 4 5

76. I have never damaged a library book or store merchandise without reporting it. 1 2 3 4 5

77. I have some pretty awful habits. 1 2 3 4 5

78. I don’t gossip about other people’s business. 1 2 3 4 5

Everyone has sexual fantasies. It is normal to have several sexual fantasies in one day. A fantasy is any mental image. The mental image may be brief and only last a second or two. Or the image can be elaborate and last several seconds, even minutes. Some fantasies will be hazy and others will seem clear.

Indicate how often you fantasize about the following themes using the scale; **0**-Never, **1**-Less than once a month, **2**-One to three times a month, **3**-Once or twice a week, **4**-Three to six times a week, and **5**-Daily.

\_\_\_\_79. Making love out of doors in a romantic setting, e.g., field of flowers, beach at night

\_\_\_\_80. Having intercourse with a loved partner

\_\_\_\_81. Intercourse with someone you know but have not had sex with

\_\_\_\_82. Intercourse with an anonymous stranger

\_\_\_\_83. Sex with two other people

\_\_\_\_84. Participating in an orgy

\_\_\_\_85. Being forced to do something

\_\_\_\_86. Forcing someone to do something

\_\_\_\_87. Homosexual activity

\_\_\_\_88. Receiving oral sex

\_\_\_\_89. Giving oral sex

\_\_\_\_90. Watching others have sex

\_\_\_\_91. Sex with an animal

\_\_\_\_92. Whipping or spanking someone

\_\_\_\_93. Being whipped or spanked

\_\_\_\_94. Taking someone’s clothes off

\_\_\_\_95. Having your clothes taken off

\_\_\_\_96. Making love elsewhere than bedroom, e.g., kitchen or bathroom

\_\_\_\_97. Being excited by material or clothing, e.g., rubber, leather, underwear

\_\_\_\_98. Hurting a partner

\_\_\_\_99. Being hurt by a partner

\_\_\_\_100. Mate-swapping

\_\_\_\_101. Being aroused by watching someone urinate

\_\_\_\_102. Being tied up

\_\_\_\_103. Tying someone up

\_\_\_\_104. Having incestuous sexual relations

\_\_\_\_105. Exposing yourself provocatively

\_\_\_\_106. Transvestism (wearing clothes of the opposite sex)

\_\_\_\_107. Being promiscuous

\_\_\_\_108. Having sex with someone much younger than yourself

\_\_\_\_109. Having sex with someone much older than yourself

\_\_\_\_110. Being much sought after by the opposite sex

\_\_\_\_111. Being seduced as an “innocent”

\_\_\_\_112. Seducing an “innocent”

\_\_\_\_113. Being embarrassed by failure of sexual performance

\_\_\_\_114. Having sex with someone of a different race

\_\_\_\_115. Using objects for stimulation, e.g., vibrators, candles

\_\_\_\_116. Being masturbated to orgasm by a partner

\_\_\_\_117. Looking at obscene pictures or film

\_\_\_\_118. Kissing passionately

Please read carefully each statement and circle the number that indicates how you feel about it. This is about what YOU truly believe, so DO NOT try to answer in a way that you think others will want you to answer.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 1 | = | Strongly Disagree |
| 2 | = | Disagree |
| 3 | = | Agree |
| 4 | = | Strongly Agree |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | Strongly Strongly  Disagree Agree |
| 119. Men who commit rape are probably responding to a lot of stress in  their lives, and raping helps to reduce that stress. | 1 2 3 4 |
| 120. Women who get raped probably deserved it. | 1 2 3 4 |
| 121. Women generally want sex no matter how they can get it. | 1 2 3 4 |
| 122. Since prostitutes sell their bodies for sexual purposes anyway, it is not as  bad if someone forces them into sex. | 1 2 3 4 |
| 123. If a woman does not resist strongly to sexual advances, she is probably  willing to have sex. | 1 2 3 4 |
| 124. Women often falsely accuse men of rape. | 1 2 3 4 |
| 125. A lot of women who get raped had “bad reputations” in the first place. | 1 2 3 4 |
| 126. If women did not sleep around so much, they would be less likely to get  raped. | 1 2 3 4 |
| 127. If a woman gets drunk at a party, it is really her own fault if someone  takes advantage of her sexually. | 1 2 3 4 |
| 128. When women wear tight clothes, short skirts, and no bra or underwear,  they are asking for sex. | 1 2 3 4 |
| 129. A lot of women claim they were raped just because they want attention. | 1 2 3 4 |
| 130. Victims of rape are usually a little bit to blame for what happens. | 1 2 3 4 |
| 131. If a man had sex with a woman before, then he should be able to have  sex with her any time he wants. | 1 2 3 4 |
| 132. Just fantasizing about forcing someone to have sex isn’t all that bad since  no one is really being hurt. | 1 2 3 4 |
| 133. Women who go to bars a lot are mainly looking to have sex. | 1 2 3 4 |
| 134. A lot of times, when women say “no” they are just playing hard to get,  and really mean “yes”. | 1 2 3 4 |
| 135. Part of a wife’s duty is to satisfy her husband sexually whenever he  wants it, whether or not she is in the mood. | 1 2 3 4 |
| 136. Often a woman reports rape long after the fact because she gets mad at  the man she had sex with and is just trying to get back at him. | 1 2 3 4 |
| 137. As long as a man does not slap or punch a woman in the process, forcing  her to have sex is not as bad. | 1 2 3 4 |
| 138. When a woman gets raped more than once, she is probably doing  something to cause it. | 1 2 3 4 |
| 139. Women who get raped will eventually forget about it and get on with  their lives. | 1 2 3 4 |
| 140. On a date, when a man spends a lot of money on a woman, the woman  ought to at least give the man something in return sexually. | 1 2 3 4 |
| 141. I believe that if a woman lets a man kiss her and touch her sexually, she  should be willing to go all the way. | 1 2 3 4 |
| 142. When women act like they are too good for men, most men probably  think about raping the women to put them in their place. | 1 2 3 4 |
| 143. I believe that society and courts are too tough on rapists. | 1 2 3 4 |
| 144. Most women are sluts and get what they deserve. | 1 2 3 4 |
| 145. Before the police investigate a woman’s claim for rape, it is a good idea  to find out what she was wearing, if she had been drinking, and what  kind of person she is. | 1 2 3 4 |
| 146. Generally, rape is not planned – a lot of times it just happens. | 1 2 3 4 |
| 147. If a person tells himself that he will never rape again, then he probably  won’t. | 1 2 3 4 |
| 148. A lot of men who rape do so because they are deprived of sex. | 1 2 3 4 |
| 149. The reason a lot of women say “no” to sex is because they don’t want to  seem loose. | 1 2 3 4 |
| 150. If a woman goes to the home of a man on their first date, she probably  wants to have sex with him. | 1 2 3 4 |
| 151. Many women have a secret desire to be forced into having sex. | 1 2 3 4 |
| 152. Most of the men who rape have stronger sexual urges than other men. | 1 2 3 4 |
| 153. I believe that any woman can prevent herself from being raped if she  really wants to. | 1 2 3 4 |
| 154. Most of the time, the only reason a man commits rape is because he was  sexually assaulted as a child. | 1 2 3 4 |

Read each statement and decide whether it is an accurate statement about you.

* If the statement is **FALSE, NOT AT ALL TRUE,** circle **F**.
* If the statement is **SLIGHTLY TRUE**, circle **ST**.
* If the statement is **MAINLY TRUE**, circle **MT**.
* If the statement is **VERY TRUE**, circle **VT**.

Give **your own opinion** of yourself. Be sure to answer every statement.

155. My friends are available if I need them. F ST MT VT

156. I’m a very sociable person. F ST MT VT

157. I’m a “take charge” type of person. F ST MT VT

158. Sometimes I let little things bother me too much. F ST MT VT

159. I’ve thought about ways to kill myself. F ST MT VT

160. It’s often hard for me to enjoy myself because I am worrying about things. F ST MT VT

161. Some people do things to make me look bad. F ST MT VT

162. I’ve done some things that weren’t exactly legal. F ST MT VT

163. It’s a struggle for me to get things done with the medical problems I have. F ST MT VT

164. People around me are faithful to me. F ST MT VT

165. I am in good health. F ST MT VT

166. My drinking seems to cause problems in my relationships with others. F ST MT VT

167. I never use illegal drugs. F ST MT VT

168. Some people try to keep me from getting ahead. F ST MT VT

169. I have thought about suicide for a long time. F ST MT VT

170. I have a bad temper. F ST MT VT

171. It takes a lot to make me angry. F ST MT VT

172. I spend money too easily. F ST MT VT

173. I make friends easily. F ST MT VT

174. I’m almost always a happy and positive person. F ST MT VT

175. I never drive when I’ve been drinking. F ST MT VT

176. People think I’m aggressive. F ST MT VT

For each of the following, please check the ONE BOX that best represents you.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Strongly Agree | Agree Somewhat | Disagree Somewhat | Strongly Disagree |
| 177. I often act on the spur of the moment without stopping to  think. |  |  |  |  |
| 178. I don’t devote much thought and effort to preparing for the  future. |  |  |  |  |
| 179. I often do whatever brings me pleasure here and now, even  at the cost of some distant goal. |  |  |  |  |
| 180. I’m more concerned with what happens to me in the short  run than in the long run. |  |  |  |  |
| 181. I frequently try to avoid projects that I know will be  difficult. |  |  |  |  |
| 182. When things get complicated, I tend to quit or withdraw. |  |  |  |  |
| 183. The things in life that are easiest to do bring me the most  pleasure. |  |  |  |  |
| 184. I dislike really hard tasks that stretch my abilities to the  limit. |  |  |  |  |
| 185. I like to test myself every now and then by doing something  a little risky. |  |  |  |  |
| 186. Sometimes I will take a risk just for the fun of it. |  |  |  |  |
| 187. I sometimes find it exciting to do things for which I might  get in trouble. |  |  |  |  |
| 188. Excitement and adventure are more important to me than  security. |  |  |  |  |
| 189. If I had a choice, I would almost always rather do something  physical than something mental. |  |  |  |  |
| 190. I almost always feel better when I am on the move than  when I am sitting and thinking. |  |  |  |  |
| 191. I like to get out and do things more than I like to read or  contemplate ideas. |  |  |  |  |
| 192. I seem to have more energy and a greater need for activity  than most other people my age. |  |  |  |  |
| 193. I try to look out for myself first, even if it means making  things difficult for other people. |  |  |  |  |
| 194. I’m not very sympathetic to other people when they are  having problems. |  |  |  |  |
| 195. If things I do upset people, it’s their problem not mine. |  |  |  |  |
| 196. I will try to get the things I want, even when I know it’s  causing problems for other people. |  |  |  |  |
| 197. I lose my temper pretty easily. |  |  |  |  |
| 198. Often, when I’m angry at people I feel more like hurting  them than talking to them about why I’m angry. |  |  |  |  |
| 199. When I’m really angry, other people better stay away from  me. |  |  |  |  |
| 200. When I have a serious disagreement with someone, it’s  usually hard for me to talk calmly about it without getting  upset. |  |  |  |  |

201. Assume you have been convicted for drunk driving and have been given a six-month suspension of your driver’s license. Which of the following is most accurate?

(a) I would prefer to get the suspension over with

(b) I would prefer to delay the suspension

202. You are having a few drinks with friends one Saturday evening. You are using a pool cue as a prop to demonstrate an amazing play from the previous evening’s baseball game. Some guy at the next table is entertaining his friends by balancing a full pitcher of beer on his head. As you’re telling your story, the pool cue taps the pitcher, spilling it all over the floor. Who is to blame, you or the other person? Please circle *one*.

(a) I am completely at fault

(b) I am mostly at fault

(c) I am slightly more at fault

(d) We are equally at fault

(e) They are slightly more at fault

(f) They are mostly at fault

(g) They are entirely at fault

203. You are parked in a crowded parking lot between two sport utility vehicles. A while back, you lost your side view mirrors. Since then, it has been difficult to maneuver through parking lots. You’ve been meaning to get them replaced but keep putting it off. Because of this, you’re having difficulty seeing when the way is clear enough for you to back out of parking spaces. Someone walking behind you sees your dilemma and agrees to help. They tell you the coast is clear and begin waving you out of the parking spot. As it turns out, a car was coming after all, and you and this car collide. Who is to blame, you or the person who indicated the way was clear? Please circle *one*.

(a) I am completely at fault

(b) I am mostly at fault

(c) I am slightly more at fault

(d) We are equally at fault

(e) They are slightly more at fault

(f) They are mostly at fault

(g) They are entirely at fault